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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -- In the English elections, the Liberals score | marked gaths in London but net severe los es | in other districts, leaving the result still uncertain. Gladstone continued his Midlothian campolar. = 1sanc Cooke and Louis Colton, brokers of Liverpool, failed with habilities of \$3,750,000. The Transatlantic Steamer Marechal Canrobert was sunk in the Gulf of Lyons; seven persons were drowned.

Co gress - Both Houses in session. - Senate: Messis. Palmer, Voorhees and Hale debated the Homestead riots; the Anti-Option bill was reported without recommendation. ==== House: The Silver bill was referred to the Coinage Committee; debate was had on the Homestead riots.

Domestic .- There was no renewal of the rioting at Homestead, Penn.; the locked-out men repaired the damage they had done to the steel company's plant; five carloads of Pinkerton guards were sent from Pittsburg to New-York; H. C. Frick, in an interview, defended the company's course. - There was a riot on a small scale in Euffalo; seven men were injured by the striking lumber handlers. === The President and Mrs. Harrison arrived at their cottage at Loon Lake, N. Y. —— Additional troops were called out in Jacksonville, but there were no further negro outbreaks. ==== The work of the college and teachers' retreat was begun at Chau-

City and Suburban,-The convention Christian Endeavor societies was opened in Mudison Square Garden. - The names of the members of the Republican National Executive Committee were announced by Chairman Campbell, of the National Committee. === The Senate investigating committee continued its inquiry into the National Committee. The Senate inthe connection between the Reading deal and the edvance in the price of coal. - The General Term of the Supreme Court confirmed the report for a rapid transit tunnel road, and the franchise will be sold to the highest bidder, --- Some radical motions and remarks were made at the conference of American Rabbis. :--- Winners at Monmouth Park: Madstone, Cactus, Dr. Rice Yorkville Belle, Picknicker and Gertie D. Stocks dull, but strong, and previous losses were recovered on buying for both accounts. The bears were surprised by the strength of the mar-

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 63; aver-

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The Christian Endeavor Convention, which opened yesterday in the Madison Square Garden, is remarkable for numbers and for enthusiasm. Despite the enormous seating capacity of the great building, it was more than filled at the exercises of the opening day, and more than one church in the neighborhood is to be used hereafter in order to meet the demands of the ardent members of the society. The development of this organization is a phenomenon well worth the attention of serious-minded men.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report of the commissioners appointed to consider the matter of rapid transit after the refusal of property-owners to consent to the plan agreed upon by the Rapid-Transit Commission. Now the important question is, Can the money for building the proposed roads be obtained? The court goes to the heart of the subject when it says that "the success of the enterprise is not a question of engineering, but a matter of finance." Judges think that the objections to underground roads are not valid, and that the problem of ventilation will not be difficult of solu-

It is an extremely common and cheap device which the Tammany bosses of this town have adopted, in increasing the valuations of real property in order to make a low tax-rate. A low tax-rate looks well and sounds well. and makes a good feature in campaign speeches; but it does not necessarily mean low taxes. The increase made in the assessed valuation this year is over forty millions. That this increase is unreasonable and outrageous is shown clearly enough by the opinions of real-estate dealers quoted in another column. They agree in saving that the advance is not justified, and that the city's interests will

suffer in consequence. But the Tammany magnates will not care for that if they succeed in flinging dust in the eyes of the people

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee was announced yesterday by Mr. Campbell, on whom the duty of naming it devolved. His selections will be received with general approbation. Messrs, Clarkson of lowa, Hobart of New-Jersey, Manley of Maine, Fessenden of Connecticut, Payne of Wisconsin, Kerens of Missouri, Bradley of Kentucky, Sutherland of New-York, and Tanner of Illinois are all well-known men and experienced political workers. In addition, the vicechairman, treasurer and secretary of the National Committee will serve as members of the executive body, which will choose a chairman to take Mr. Campbell's place. The Republican campaign of 1892 will be in good hands.

The interview which Governor Pattison gave to our correspondent at Harrisburg last evening will not be convincing to fair-minded and intelligent men. The Governor talks glibly about the failure of the Sheriff of Allegheny County to do his duty, and says that the militia cannot be expected to act as policemen. Mr. Pattison displays uncommon anxiety not to call out the State troops, but his reasons will not bear examination. The Sheriff's failure to do everything in his power is no excuse for a shirking of duty on the part of the Governor. In a crisis, a firm and clear-headed Executive would not take into account or quibble over the neglect or incompetence of local authorities.

THE FIGHT AND ITS CAUSES. The first duty of the press, and of all good

citizens, is to insist that the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Sheriff of Allegheny County do their duty, and take care that there shall be no more ricting and slaughter at Homestead. There would be no Pinkerton men in this country if there were not such Governors as Pattison, of Pennsylvania. It is possible that the Sheriff may be powerless, but ti Governor certainly is not, and on him must rest serious responsibility if further violence is not prevented by a force sufficient to preserve order and enforce law. When several parties are to blame, it is

grave injustice to dwell exclusively upon the wrong done by either. It cannot be denied that the rioters at Homestead are guilty; no injury received or feared gave justification for resort to arms and bloodshed, in order to deprive owners of the free use of their property. But it is also true that the selection of Mr. H. C. Frick as chairman and manager by the steel company was calculated to provoke a struggle. He had become widely known as an uncompromising foe of labor organizations. and his methods in the great coke strike were censured by many, even of those who thought his demands proper. The refusal to submit to arbitration questions at issue was also construed as a declaration of hostility to the organization of labor. Some of the demands made by the iron manufacturers were both extreme and ill-timed: thus "The American Manufacturer." of Pittsburg, said of the puddler: "To ask him to take \$450, a reduction of 18 per cent, asks too much. It is to ask what will not be granted, nor should it be. Such a demand will unite all branches of the Association, and precipitate a bitter con-Though this test if it is insisted upon." change did not affect the steel works, the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers felt that it would be weakened in resisting the iron manufacturers if it should depart from the proposed scale in a compromise with the Carnegie Steel Works.

As to the proposed rate of wages in these works, the statement apparently entitled to most confidence is that of the paper just labor. quoted, whose editor, Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, was the census expert on wages in 1880, and a few years ago was unanimously selected by the associated workers and by the employers as the arbiter or umpire in a great strike. He states that "out of 3.800 men employed at the rates of wages. Very well; there must be ductions and the total number of tonnage re employes affected both by the reduction in tonnage rates and in the scale minimum is less than 325, not 10 per cent of the employes." He shows that the average monthly product of the 32-inch mill had been increased since 1889 20.6 per cent, and of the 119-inch mill 52.3 per cent, owing to more efficient machinery, and that the wages proposed by the company compared with those earned when the last scale went into operation in 1889 as

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This statement comes from an expert who has been regarded as entitled to high confidence. If it is correct, the proposed wages would have been higher for nearly all the men, hours of labor considered, even when steel billets were at the \$23 minimum, than the wages paid under the previous scale when it was adopted. The pith of the matter is that the great improvement in machinery had enabled men to turn out more tons with the same labor, and the company wished part of the benefit of its outlay in decreased charges for labor per ton. It does not appear from this statement that the reduction affected a large proportion of the hands, or that it would have cut down the earnings even of the least skilled labor below \$1.86 per day. The conclusion seems to be justified that strife, bloodshed and lawless violence would have been avoided if both parties had submitted the question to any fair arbitration, and that both might have done so without risk of starvation

wages on one side or ruin on the other. Pacific counsels were not heard. The law was violated, first, by the expulsion of the ten deputies sent by the Sheriff to protect the works, and then by the shooting and slaughter which followed the attempt to land Pinkerton watchmen. The legal right of the company to employ disciplined men supposed to be trustworthy to guard its works, when the Sheriff had failed to do anything and the Governor had refused, cannot be questioned without denying its right to keep or make any use of its property, but there are times when the exercise of a clear legal right is exasperating.

unnecessary, and calculated to cause troubles

It would have been less costly in the end, in all probability, had the steel company called posed. And whether the wages offered were for American farmers. just or not in no way affects the imperative duty of the Governor to preserve the peace and enforce the laws.

HOMESTEAD MORALS.

Democratic journals are premature in taking advantage of the Homestead labor troubles. They point to the reduced schedule of wages as a proof that the McKinley Act has not benetrade, but, on the contrary, has involved a reduction of wages has been attempted at Homestead. What have been the results? Organized resistance by the wage-earners; a lockout; attempts on the part of the management to protect their property by an armed force; a fierce battle on the river; rioting. bloodshed and an outbreak of evil passions.

Now it seems to us that these deplorable results are a warning which should be soberly and deliberately considered by the American people at this time. One of the political parties has taken radical ground against the Protective system, under which the industries of the country are now conducted. It stands in the elections of this year for the principle of a tariff for revenue only. If it elects its candidate for President, carries the next House of Representatives, and by the capture of a few Legislatures secures control of the Senate, it will be in a position to strike out all the protective features of the tariff and to enact a tariff for revenue only. That policy will inevitably expose the iron and all other industries to destructive competition from foreign countries, where labor is paid one-third one-half of the wages carned in the United

tes. If the iron works, cotton and woollen factories, and other industrial establishments are to remain in operation, wages must be reduced. There can be no alternative. Competition with cheap labor will be impracticable unless the schedules of wage-earners in America are scaled down toward the European level, What will follow if manufacturers, in order to keep their factories and mills open, order a general reduction of wages? In view of what has happened this week at Homestead we leave our readers to answer the question for them-

A tariff for revenue only implies either the abandonment of hundreds of industrial enterprises and a widespread lockout of thousands upon thousands of wage-carners from their accustomed employment, or else a big cut in wages from one end of the country to the other. Labor everywhere is well organized, as it ought to be, in defence of its own interests. It will inevitably offer strenuous resistance to wage reductions. Controversies between employers and employed will arise in every industrial centre. We shall not presume to say that these controversies will open the way for the same scenes of conflict, excitement, evil passion, lawlessness and bloodshed which have been enacted at Homestead; but we do feel justified in asserting that the American people will be brought face to face with one of the most alarming crises in their history, if, as the result of a Democratic triumph this year, a tariff for revenue only be enacted. A general reduction of wages to the European level in the United States can involve nothing less than a social revolution and widespread disturbance of the relations between capital and

When Democratic journals point to the Homestead outbreak as the direct result of Protection and the McKinley Act they beg the real question at issue. The cause of that disturbance is an attempt to reduce the nominal works only some 280 men are affected by the thousands of such attempts on the part of employers if a revenue tariff be substituted for the McKinley Act. Will any one have the hardihood to predict that organized labor will meekly submit instead of resisting with all its Sober men, remembering what has happened at Pittsburg, will not be so credulous.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

It would be wise for critics to content themselves with valid objections to the provisions of the Hatch Anti-Option bill, since these are sufficient, and not to challenge public opinion too broadly on the general question of the propriety of legislation to repress or restrict gambling in products. On this broad question, among the people not directly interested in the exchanges, there is an almost unanimous opinion adverse to their methods It is believed that, if sales for future delivery are justifiable, that is no reason for excusing the customs and rules which make the purely gambling transactions often exceed the actual

purchases ten to one. The Senate Committee has postponed action on the subject one week in the absence of two members, and it appears that while the House bill, with all its extravagances and defects, is not approved by the majority, there are members of the committee who believe that some wiser and more reasonable measure can be de vised for repression of gambling without hurtful interference with legitimate trade. This is not an easy thing to do, it may be admitted. but the House bill not only fails in that respect egregiously, but seems to have been framed with no regard whatever for anything but the favor of the most ignorant and prejudiced among the farmers. It is a demagogue bill. pure and simple, and as such vastly worse than

no bill at all. There is great force in the objection that this measure, if it should become a law, would put the wheat-producers of the Northwest entirely at the mercy of the British syndicate of millers in that section, and the cotton-producers of the South at the mercy of speculative rings of New-Orleans and this city. So apparent is this that no one can be blamed for supposing that the bill was really framed with the secret counsel and support of the milling symbicate, for the grain markets of the Northwest. No matter how excellent the motives of its framers may have been, they contrived to incorporate provisions which, if the measure should be passed and could be enforced, would give the millers vitality of the campaign falsehood." a gigantic monopoly as the only strong buyers in some important States. Even purchases of clogged by this measure that there could hardly be an effective opposition to the millers. They could drive down prices as far as they please in the fall, when wheat is going to market rapidly, and raise it again later when the farmers have parted with most of their grain.

It will not be easy for the Senate Committee practically enforced between the purely gambling operations, which the committee doubtless wishes to check, and the purchases of legitimate buyers for speculation rather than for milling or consumption. If such a distinction milling or consumption. If such a distinction were harrying after the cambridge of the formulation of six moghs and of the purchase were closed and hard cleveland bispatch.

Ah, yes. Harrison is a different man from cleveland bispatch.

Ah, yes. Harrison runs against Cleveland. When Harrison runs against Cleveland. When Harrison runs against Cleveland becomes in first and Cleveland second, and the net rather the committees were summoned, inquiries were land becomes in first and Cleveland second. That certainly suggests qualities and characteristics belonging to Harrison which are different that the Polato was a man chere to the popular mind.

(The Richmond Dispatch.

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pression that the company was trying to grind be a blunder to pass a bill which would only

THE NAVAL COMPROMISE.

The conference upon the Naval Appropriation bill has ended in a compromise. Democratic House, after Mr. Holman's desperate attempt to suspend altegether wark of one vessel, an armored cruiser similar to the New-York, without appropriating a dollar for fited working people employed in the iron its construction. The Senate enlarged the scope of the bill by authorizing a coast-line lockout, bloodshed and rioting. For the sake battle-ship, a harbor-defence vessel, four lightof the argument, let it be granted that a slight draught gunboats, and six torpedo-beats. The conferrees have agreed to report the most important ship recommended by the Senate, and have dropped the harbor-defence vessel and the smaller craft. We regret that Secretary Tracy's exceedingly moderate programme has not been carried out in detail; but much has been gained by the resolute and patriotic stand taken by the Senate. Another fine battle-ship will be added to the Navy. The country will not be placed in the attitude of temporarily abandoning the great work of strengthening the Navy at its weakest point-the class of seagoing battle-ships of high power.

The two vessels which will be authorized by concurrent action upon the conference report will be reproductions of existing types. The armored cruiser will be a sister-ship to the New-York, which is one of the finest vessels of its class afloat. While technically known as a cruiser it is in reality a formidable fighting ship, having high speed, a powerful armament, great coal capacity, and being strongly protected against an enemy's guns. The new cruiser will have about the same displacement as the New-York, 8,000 tons. and will be equally effective for what is known in the Navy as "all around" service. The new battle-ship will be modelled closely after the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon, to which class she belongs. Her displacement will be 9,000 tons, and she will be one of the most formidable ships in the fleet. All patriotic Americans will rejoice that the Democratic economists have been thwarted in their police of obstruction, and that the work of developing the fighting arm of the service is to be continued without interruption. A fleet made up of cruisers and commerce-destroyers will not answer the requirements of modern naval warfare. Battle-ships of the highest efficiency are indispensable, and the work of building them has fairly been begun.

THE POTATO DID IT.

One of the mysteries that have been bothering the Mugwump mind for the last four years is how on earth Mr. Cleveland came to be defeated for re-election in 1888. Then he was: before the people with his strong and vivid personality and his record of four years in the Executive office; the real hero of Revenue Reform, and the author of some of the most inspiring platitudes that ever furnished forth a transparency or stood a torchlight procession on its head with a united Democracy behind him and the Mugwump Contingent just wild over him, and after all he didn't get there. Why all that bubbling and foaming beer went dead in the bettle and the great campaign fizzled out in defeat is one of the things the thoughtful Mugwump has been sitting on the ground and pondering over ever since. All sorts of reasons were assigned for the defeat. Some said it was because "the old man" after he became President got a notion that he had made himself, and was curt in his treatment of the political leaders who had brought him into prominence and managed his campaigns; they said it was an aggravated case of "big head." The Mugwumps knew better; for had he not always treated them with the greatest connot answered the expectations of his party in "turning the rascals out." But the Mugwumps said that could not be so, because the country was fierce for Civil Service reform, and he had recognized it for the first year or two of his Administration. At the same time, he had made himself solid with the spoilsmen by complying with their demands during the last year or two. Another explanation of it was that he had gone too far in the direction of Free Trade: but to that the Mugwumps said "Nonsense! that was his strong point; the people are clamoring for Free Trade." The only theory they gave any countenance to was that David B. Hill and his followers had 'knifed' him-

It now appears that none of these was the real cause of the defeat of 1888. It was the Potato that did it. One wouldn't suppose such deadly mischief lurked in the innocent-looking and apparently innocuous potato. It is conceivable that a great party might slip up on a banana-skin, or double itself up on the colicky encumber, or tempt its fate by over-indulgence in corp. taken either in its juice or from the but the petato-who would have dreamed Yet that seems, according to the latest advices, to be the fact. "The New-York Times" has been working at the problem for nearly four years, and has just announced the discovery. It was the Potato that did it. Potato with a large P. It seems that "during the campaign of 1888 a Republican orator. innocently mistaken or wilfully falsifying, denounced the Mills bill to an audience of farmers because it put potatoes on the free list. "The Times" is always more charitable than The Evening Post"; the latter would never have admitted that it could have been anything but wilful falsification. The Democratic speakers, according to "The Times," "at once put on their seven-league boots and started in pursuit of that lie," but "never could run it down." While they were busy in one agricultural town telling the voters that the Mills bill had left undisturbed the duty of 15 cents a bushel on potatoes "a Republican speaker in the next town was invoking political death express purpose of giving it control over the and destruction upon the men who had struck a dastardly blow at the American farmer.' And "The Times" says: "There can be no doubt that in farming communities the Demo cratic party lost votes through the triumphant

It is a great comfort, of course, to have the mystery of Cleveland's defeat in 1888 so satisactual wheat, based on belief that the price factorily solved. It will no doubt afford conwould rise, would be so embarrassed and siderable relief to the Mugwump mind. "The Times" deserves much credit for the persistence with which it has followed up this subject for four years. We congratulate it upon having disposed of the mystery of 1888. It will be ready now to give its undivided attention to the next mystery, which will be. What caused the defeat of 1892? As for 1888, we confess to mark out a line of separation which can be we had entirely forgotten that the Potato was

which all good citizens should strive to avoid. can be made, clearly and fairly, so that in prac- paign liar, just one town ahead with the Potical working the enforcement of the measure tato campaign lie. Even now, to be entirely would not arrest legitimate business, the wishes frank, we do not distinctly recall the circumin arbitrators rather than Pinkerton men. But of multitudes of farmers for the passage of such stance. We had somehow got the impression the effort of some journals to create an im- a measure may well be considered. But it would that the orators in seven-league boots did not down its workers to starvation wages finds no create a monopoly in Northwestern wheat next touched the duty on potatoes. On the consupport in the published scale of wages pro- fall, and enable an English ring to fix prices trary, we had an indistinct sort of memory cases treated the duty on potatoes as a tax on the necessaries of life which came out of poor laboring men. We do not now recall a single instance of a seven-league boots fellow urging the re-election of Cleveland because the Mills bill left the 15 cents duty on potatoes untouched. Their arguments did not seem to upon the new Navy, authorized the designing take that direction. "The Times" must be right about it, however, for it has been four years ciphering it out. It was the Potato that

THE DEMOCRACY ON CONSTITUTIONS.

The Democratic party has no peer as an authority on constitutional law. From the foundation of the Government it has stood an invincible bulwark against unconstitutional things. To start with, the Constitution itself was unconstitutional and subversive of the liberties wrested by the States from Great Britain. The restriction of slavery was unconstitutional; the suppression of the Rebellion was unconstitutional; the War Amendments were unconstitutional; and now in convention assembled at Chicago the Democratic party announces that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue training duties. only.

Congress of the United States passed the first Tariff bill, the preamble of which declared it necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States. and the encouragement of manufactures, that Field. duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported." This bill became a law. Nevertheless, it was unconstitutional. Andrew Jackson, whose name is one to conjure with in any Democratic meeting, in his first annual message to Congress said: "The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries." This, too. was unconstitutional. Yet it was embodied in laws which were afterward nullified as unconstitutional, and Jackson unconstitutionally suppressed the nullifiers. The Constitution itself says: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." There is nothing here that hints of "for revenue only." These things seem contradictory. Where is the trouble? Can it be that this isn't our Constitution? Perhaps that

A gathering of statesmen some thirty years ago adopted a Constitution which contained this provision: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence and ology, and it ain't worth a blame to me." carry on the Government of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." That does mean "for revenue only." That solves the problem. Plainly unconstitutional are the law of 1789, Jackson's message and the McKinley bill.

ing? Can some mischief-maker have turned back the calendar clock in the convention hall to 1861, Montgomery time?

The announcement is made in "The Troy Press" that in case the Democrats control the next Legislature Edward Murphy, jr., will be sent to the Murphy! However, in view of the character and record of the last Legislature, the assumption that the next one is to be controlled by the Demo-crats is to insult the popular intelligence and the popular morality.

"How I Lost Lambeth" would make an interesting companion volume to "How I Found Liv-

Suppose it to be conceded that the owners of the Homestead mills had treated their employes ungenerously and even oppressively; the fuct remains that they had not forfeited the lawful imate and the second of the possession and use of their property. It is equally sertain that every man is under a moral obligation to use forbearance and discretion in the desence of his individual rights. A firm grip on hese fundamental truths will prevent much when they are enjoying themselves in their own coolish and profitless talk.

before;" remarks a Buffalo bard in a Cleveland hood. They do not always succeed, for he is as ampaign song. You also-and more vividly- full of fight as of misclef, but a severe conflict must remember '88, when he got there all too teaches him that they too have their rights, and ate. After November you can sing, we rememer '92, when he met his Waterloo. Let the

There ought to be nothing but detestation and condemnation for the acts of barbarous ruelty done to the men who had surrendered at Homestead and been disarmed.

that the resignations of eminent physicians from its service are accepted with entire complacency. Perhaps they are, since the Board must have cnown that when politics came in disinterestediess would go out. We think, however, that the community takes another view of the situation, and will find a way to say so sooner or later.

The new People's party committed a blirder by nominating James B. Weaver dent. Of all the prominent men named, weakest.

Prince Bismarck isn't nearly so sick as his nemies would like him to be.

General Weaver says that the People's party vill surely triumph in the near future. "Right ou are, General," responds every Republican, for we are the people." In that particular the cear future will closely resemble the happy present and the glorious past.

from the qualities and characteristics belonging to Cleveland.

In the year 1789 the first session of the Lat

is it.

Can the Star-Eyed Goddess have been dream-

With a Berlin exhibition in prospect for 1898 and a Paris exhibition for 1900, our World's Fair managers possess another incentive to put their best foot foremost.

States Senate. Considering that "The stanley sold his birthright for a mess of pottage and Press' is recognized as Murphy's organ, this that he didn't get the mess after all. This is clever, news must be regarded as trustworthy. And what but as a matter of fact, he is an Englishman, and no team they would make in the Senate, Hill and an American by birth,

The delegates of the Christian Endeavor so-The delegates of the Christian Endeavor so-cieties are heartily welcome to stay here as long very much like a laugh. If he confined his pranks to as they please. Nor is there any objection to such jokes as this, however, he would not be such a their saying when they get home that New-York bad neighbor to birds smaller than himself, but when is a first-class summer resort.

Here is "The Evening Post" printing with evident gratification a letter from Richard Croker certifying that Tammany's heart beats true to Cleveland! Anything more sweetly touching, it is impossible to imagine. s impossible to imagine.

Harrison lacks the qualities and characteristics dich made Cleveland what he is to the popular mind. (The Richmond Dispatch.

GREAT CRY AND I From The Boston Advertisor.

The Concressional "Investigation of the Concression of the Concre

PERSONAL. Mr. Stanley, in the opinion of "The Boston Journal," an now sympathize with Gefferal Booth, of the Sal-

vation Army, who believes that "Darkest Africa" an't compare with "Darkest England." The statue of the late John P. Hale, United States senator and father in-law of William E. Chandler,

which is to be erected in the State House grounds at Concord, N. H., has arrived in Boston from Italy. The unveiling ceremony will occur on August 3. The home of William Cullen Bryant at Great Barrington, in which he was married and wrote some of his poems, is to be preserved. Caleb Ticknor owns

the place and has built a hotel on the site; but he carefully shifted the old cettage to the rear of the new building instead of destroying it. During a recent visit of General Butler to Washingten some one observed that he must be getting Washington," which mentions the incident, says that in old army officer overbeard this remark and was impelled to say: "Because he walks that way it soo sign that he is falling. He always had difficulty with his ankles, which have been weak and not firm enough to support his heavy body. When he active service it was often said that he could hardly mount a horse unassisted, on account of that weak-ness, and an orderly was always on mand to help bim mount."

Mr. Grossman, Edwin Booth's son-in-law, has enlarged his estate at Narragansett Pier, and is erecting a circular two-stery building there. The upper floor is for the use of the great actor's grandchildren, and the lower one is designed for a billiard room. At the Pier these measur a are looked upon as indicating that Mr. Booth is to pass the season there.

Malcolm Chace, who has been doing some remark able tennis playing in Beston and elsewhere, is one

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Boggs-The platform of the People's party covers Joggs-Yes, but the ticket takes in only a single

The following local announcement, which "probate for liself," appears in "The Cuthbert L band hat pure ". "We forgot to mention in our last issue that restering would be our britary. However, those of our friends who were awaiting the announcement are assured that blithday presents' will be received at this office any time in the next thirty days. The difference of a few days will not materially affect our appreciation of any gift, especially if the gift be valuable, N. B.—We have all the old clothes we need, New ones would come in handy,"—(Atlanta Constitution.

Henry Watterson. Is he marching through that slaughterhouse into an open grave, or is he just taking a hand in the game, as usual, in the old-time, honored way 1

Deacon Jones—it's scandalous, perfectly scandalous. The selectmen ought to be mobbed for allowing the band to play in the park on Sunday.

Deacon Smith—But, my dear sir, you don't understand; the church people desired it.

Deacon Jones—The church people desired it?

Deacon Smith—Ves; the people used to flock to the park in throngs every Sunday, but since we had band concerts there they are glad to go to church. Oh, I assure you, it has worked to a charm.—(Boston Transcript.

The editor of a Southwestern religious paper re-

contly received the following letter: "Dear Sir: When my subscription expires I desire to stop taking your paper. The only practical article it has had for e last six months was a recipe for getting rid of red ants, and on making trial of it I find that It is no good. A paper that gives bad advice about red ants may be just as far off the track in its the

A MARSH MELODY,

Zipt A SARSH SELECT I am the boss mosbuito; Sometimes I'm called Skeeter for short. I am all right, And hungry enough for six. I am our for blood. If you think I am satisfied To subsist on

If you think I am satisfied
To subsist on
Lean dudes at summer resorts,
Or on sunburned fishermen
With alcoholic breaths,
You are 'way off.
I shall linger in the moonlight
And haunt the dim plazza
At midnight's solemn hour
And dine sumptuously on the
Girl graduate and the tempting debutants.
I shall sample the blushing checks
Om next year's June brides
And lull them with the melody
Of my kazoo

Of my kazoo I am a skeeter that has got sand. sand.
I wear spikes in my
Shoes and my kit of tools
Is mostly ginlets.
I can outsing the girl in the
Lower flat
Get onto my

-(Chicago News-Record.

Some American critics are saying that Mr. H.

"Nonsense!" remarked Synnek, "it isn't love that makes people marry. It's flattery, rank flattery. The man is pleased because the woman took a fancy to so inferior a being as he knows himself to be, and the woman's vanity is tickled for precisely similar reason. In a word, each loves the other for showing poor taste in choosing a mate."—(Boston Transcript. Couplet for an album by David B. H-II:

O, ever, somewhere, the sun is bright shining. And the cloud o'er my boom has a free-sliver lining!

"The blue jay," says a bird sharp, "is the most

persistent practical joker in the feathered kingdom. He will conceal himself in a clump of leaves near the spot where small birds are accustomed to gather, and fashion, will suddenly frighten them almost to death by screaming out like a hawk. Of course they scatter in every direction, and when they do so the he amuses himself by breaking the eggs in nests and tearing the young to pieces with his bill. "We remember '84, when we put him there the their forces to drive him out of the neighborthat induces him to mend his manners."

An Ardmons Profession.—Hungry Higgins—I b'leve if I went into business of any kind. I'd be a lawyer. Weary Watkins—I dunno. Seems to me like a profession where a man does \$1,000 worth of work to get \$500 for his client must be purty hard hustkin'.—(Indianapolis Journal.

MRS. HARRISON'S LOVELY RETREAT

From The Boston Herald. It is announced on behalf of the Health Board that the resignations of eminent physicians from its service are accepted with entire complacency. Perhaps they are, since the Board must have the sympathy and best wishes of all the people of the land.

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

NOT ONE OF THE CROWD. From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

There was really no doubt, or hardly any doubt, in any sensible creature's mind, that Judge Gresham would decline a Presidential nomination from the People's party. Yet it is gratifying to be certain. Judge Gresham as a member of the People's party would be almost as astonishing a speciacle as Pope Leo XIII at the head of the Mormon churchs

POOR MATERIAL FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.